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Any foreigner who for the sake of his Italian wants a psychological reading-book may take this. The style is clear, and the doctrine, what there is of it, sound.

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*Identität und Gleichheit mit Beiträgen zur Lehre von den Mannigfaltigkeiten.* KURT GEISSLER. *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Philosophische Kritik,* Band 126, Heft 2, pp. 168–188.

The question of the significance of the law of identity $A = A$ is here treated with reference to the writer's previous investigations in the field of mathematics. Although the latter are, strictly speaking, outside the realm of pure logic, they may, nevertheless, prove of assistance in determining the vexed question of identity. The identical equation in mathematics $A = A$ is the equivalent of $A - A = 0$, and accordingly the problem of the meaning of identity is closely connected with that of the meaning of zero. According to the theory of the *Weitenbehaftungen* both zero and the mathematical point are relative terms. For instance, the tangent of a circle has an infinitely small portion in common with the circumference. For the finite or sensible *Weitenbehaftung* this distance may be neglected, it is a point, but for the lower *Weitenbehaftung,* that below sense perception, it is a definite distance, comparable with other distances and no more to be neglected in an estimate of spatial relations than is the circle's circumference in the field of the finite. The same thing is true of the higher *Weitenbehaftung,* that of the infinitely great. Here finite distances become points of no spatial value. The doctrine of relativity holds for numbers as well as for space. Zero is the expression of a quantity which is by no means the equivalent of nothing, but which, belonging to a lower *Behaftung,* is incomparable with the others with which it is used, and so may be ignored in equations.

The conclusion, though not definitely stated, is evident. If the mathematical point and zero are both relative conceptions, denoting quantities which in the case in question may and must be ignored but which are no less existent than the sides of a triangle or the number ten, then the law of identity, which is capable of mathematical expression, must be also relative. Possibly logic, like mathematics, deals with different *Behaftungen.* The suggestion is an interesting one and it is to be regretted that the author has employed such brevity with regard to the philosophical applications of his mathematical doctrines.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE UND PHYSIOLOGIE DER SINNESORGANE, July, 1905, Band 39, Heft 1 u. 2. *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Psychologie des Schlafes* (pp. 1–41): WILHELM WEYGANDT. – A determination of the capacity for mental work, as meas-